CH-798 Milstead Property Ironsides Private

Erected at the turn of the 20th century, the Milstead Property appears to be a relatively well-preserved example of a common building form in Charles County. Standing on approximately ten acres near the rural village of Ironsides, the dwelling faces east and is a two-story, frame structure with a one-story kitchen addition attached to the north elevation.

Although extremely common in the early 20th century, this simple and relatively small building form is one of the more threatened resource types in Charles County.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

CH-798

1 Name of	Property	(indicate profess	ad nama)		
historic			ed fiame)		
other	Willstead P	roperty			8.7
2. Location					
street and number	er 795 o M	fasons Spring Road			not for publication
city, town	Ironsides		La Plata	2.0646	vicinity
county	Charles		25, 115, 151		
3. Owner o	f Property	(give names and mai	ling addresses of all owner	ers)	
name Norma	in J. & Nancy	W. Squnders			
				telep	hone
			state MD	zip c	ode 20662 -4 607
					52 12
Contributin	ng Resource in Nat	ional Register District	ta	-	
Determine Determine Recorded Historic St	d Eligible for the N d Ineligible for the by HABS/HAER	ational Register/Maryland National Register/Marylan			
	To coation Set and number 796 o Masons Spring Road				
X building(s) structure site	public _X private	agriculture commerce/trade defense X domestic education funerary government health care	recreation/culture religion social transportation work in progress unknown vacant/not in use	Contribut 1	ting Noncontributing buildings sites structures objects Total of Contributing Resource sly listed in the Inventory

7.	Des	cription			Inventory No.	CH-798
	Co	endition				
		excellent	_	deteriorated		
		good		ruins		
	X	fair	7	altered		

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Milstead Property appears to be a relatively well-preserved example of a common building form in Charles County at the turn of the 20th century. Standing on approximately ten acres near the rural village of Ironsides, the dwelling facing east and is a two-story, frame structure with a one-story kitchen addition attached to the north elevation. The roof is metal standing seam and is pierced by an interior end brick flue. The entrance on the front elevation includes a screened hipped roof porch. The site was not accessible at the time of the survey and requires further study. The property was photographed from a public right of way. Although extremely common in the early 20th century, this simple and relatively small building form is one of the more threatened resource types in Charles County.

or origination				South Processes State Court C						
Period	Area	s of Significance	С	heck and justify	y below					
1600-1699 1700-1799 _X 1800-1899 _X 1900-1999 2000-		agriculture archeology architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation		economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement	 health/medicine industry invention landscape architecture law literature maritime industry military 		performing arts philospohy politics/government religion science social history transportation other:			
Specific date	es	circa 1900			Architect/Builder un	know	⁄n			
Construction	n date	s circa 1900								
Evaluation fo	r:									
N	ational	Register		Maryl	and Register	X	not evaluated			

Inventory No.

CH-798

8. Significance

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Dating from the turn of the 20th century, Milstead Property is similar to other examples of domestic architecture in Charles County of the era. Following the Civil War, Charles County suffered the same fate as most of the southern states. The basis of the economy, slave labor, was gone. While planters continued to rely heavily on tobacco cultivation, slave labor was replaced with various systems of tenancy or wage labor. Due to dwindling profits, credit collapsed and many planters fell deep into debt. In addition, Federal taxes levied by the "carpet-bag" government threatened landowners with the loss of their land. This lack of capital made it difficult for farmers to branch out into other agricultural and commercial pursuits.

Adding to the economic stagnation following the war, was the unpredictability of tobacco prices. Through the latter part of the 19th century, tobacco values remained depressed, insuring that the small tenant farmers and share-croppers struggled. Tobacco production fell precipitously following the Civil War. In 1870, Charles County's crop fell in volume to less than half of what it was ten years earlier, and in price from 8 cents per pound in 1869 to just five cents per pound in 1889. By 1909 prices had still not recovered, rising only to 7 cents.

The post-war period also marked the end of large farms. In 1870 there were 545 farms in Charles County. By 1900 that number had more than tripled at 1900 farms. Farm size continually decreased as large farms, containing over 500 acres, were divided. The most dramatic increase was seen in the number of farms under fifty acres, which more than doubled between 361 farms in 1880 and 728 farms in 1920.

The turmoil of the Reconstruction era continued in Charles County well into the 20th century. Because of these economic difficulties, population growth in the county stagnated between 1860 and 1920. The general economic decline, and later, stagnation that followed the Civil War is evident in the census figures between 1860 and 1890. By 1890, the number of county residents was nearly 1,400 less than in 1860. With little industry or profitable agriculture drawing new residents to the county during the post-Civil War era, many young Charles County residents moved away as they reached maturity. The economic stagnation is reflected in the architectural heritage of the late 19th and early 20th century. Domestic architecture remained restrained and conservative until after World War II.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CH-798

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 10 acres

Acreage of historical setting unknown

Quadrangle name

Nanjemoy

Quadrangle scale

1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is associated with Charles County Property Tax Map 41, Parcel 93.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Cathy Hardy/Historic Sites Surveyor			
organization	Charles County Planning		dat	3/4/2004
street and number	200 Baltimore Street	13	telephone	301-396-5815
city or town	LA Plata	stat	MD	zip code 20646

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

DHCD/DHCP

100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032

410-514-7600

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-798

Section 9 Page 1

Milstead Property
name of property
Charles County, MD
county and state

Major Bibliographic References:

Brown, Jack D., et al. *Charles County, Maryland, A History.*Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Charles County Land Records, Charles County Courthouse, LaPlata, Maryland.

Hardy, Cathy Currey. "Phase III Final Report Charles County Historic Sites Survey." Charles County Planning. July 2002.

KCI Technologies, Inc. Draft--Historic Context For the U.S. 301 Southern Corridor Transportation Study. August 1996.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown. *The History of Charles County, Maryland*. LaPlata, MD: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

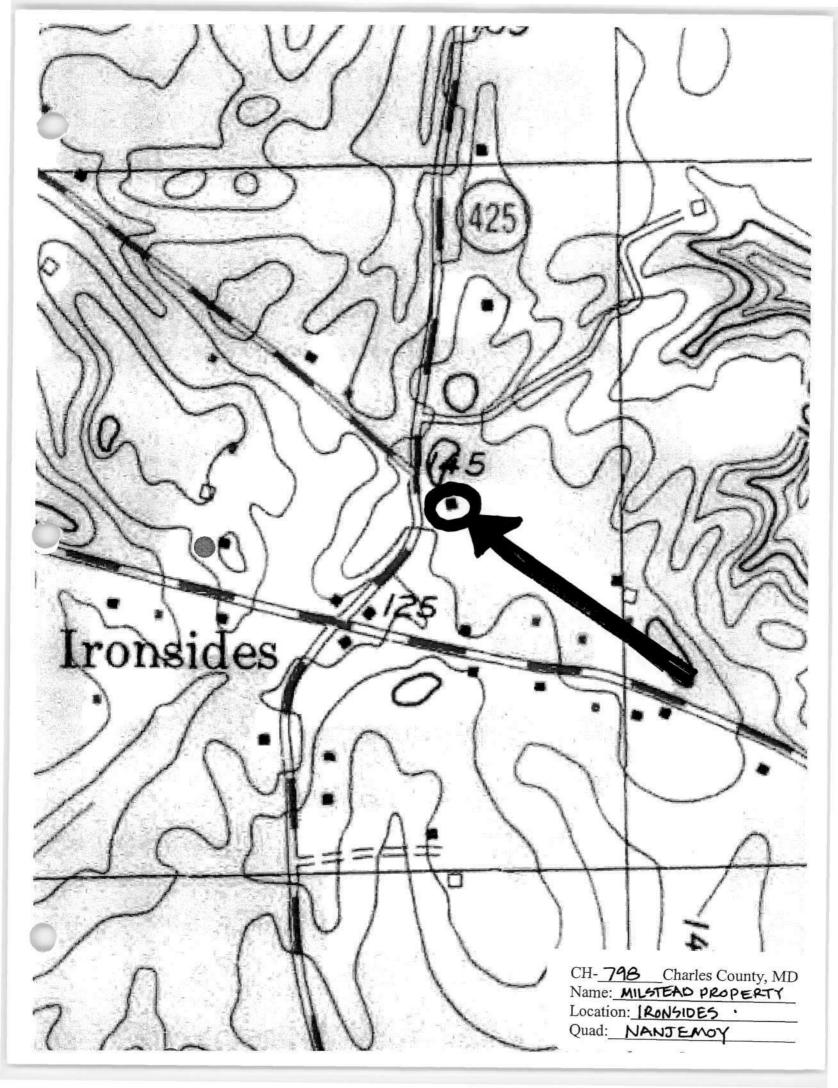
Lewis, J. Frank & Company. The Maryland Directory. 1880. Baltimore

Wasch, Diane Shaw. "The Cultivation and Curing of Tobacco in Maryland." Paper prepared for the Office of Research, Survey and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, MD.

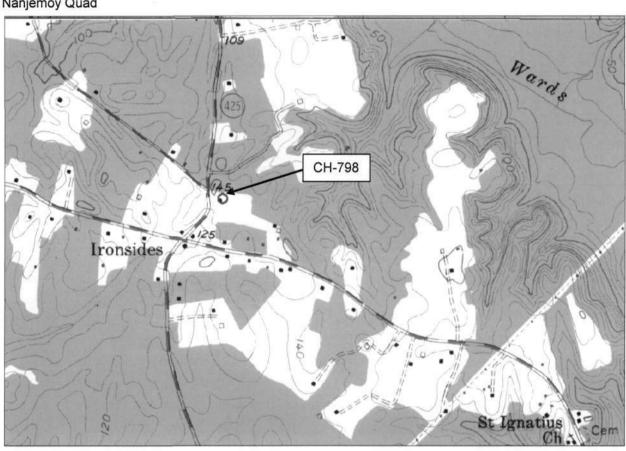
Maps

Griffith, Dennis. Map of the State of Maryland Laid down from an actual Survey of all the principal Waters, public Roads, and Divisions of the Counties therein....Philadelphia, PA: J. Tallance, Engraver, June 6, 1795.

Martenet, Simon J. Martenet's Map of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Baltimore, MD: Simon J. Martenet, C.E., 1865; revised 1885.



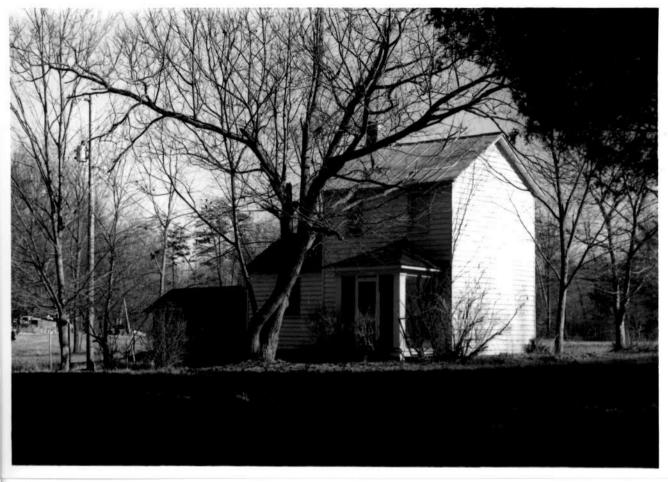
CH-798 Milstead Property 7950 Mason Springs Road (MD 425) Nanjemoy Quad



Tax Map 41, parcel 124

National Web Map Service 6" OPM, 2007-08





CH-798
MILSTEAD PROPERTY
& IRONSIDES, MID
C. HARDY

2/2002

LOOKING E